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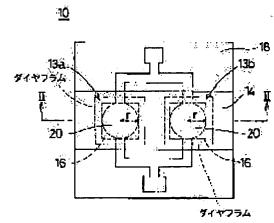
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(54) PIEZOELECTRIC RESONATOR, PIEZOELECTRIC FILTER AND DUPLEXER

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a piezoelectric resonator which is hardly affected by spurious vibration, and provided with proper impedance.

SOLUTION: A piezoelectric resonator 10 is constituted so that a plurality of resonators 13 whose resonance frequencies area little. different using the n-order mode of thickness longitudinal vibration or thickness-shear vibration are connected serially or in parallel. The resonator 13 is provided with a vibrating part 20 consisting of a piezoelectric body having at least one layer, or the multi-layer structure of the piezoelectric body and a dielectric, and at least a pair of opposite electrode 16 and 16 formed at the vibrating part. In this case, the plane shape of the opposite part of those electrodes is a circle or an arbitrary shape circumscribing a circle, and when the radius of the circle is expressed by r, and the thickness of the vibrating part at the opposite part of the electrodes is expressed by t, inequality r≥20 t/n is satisfied.



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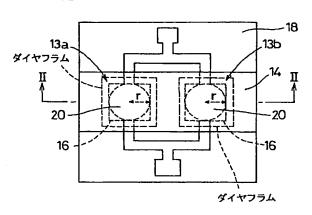
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(54) 【発明の名称】 圧電共振子、圧電フィルタおよびデュプレクサ

(57)【要約】

【課題】 スプリアス振動の影響が小さく、適正なイン ピーダンスを有する圧電共振子を提供する。

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【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 基板と、前記基板に形成され、少なくとも1層以上の圧電薄膜を有する薄膜部の上下面を少なくとも一対の上部電極および下部電極を対向させて挟む構造の振動部とを有し、共振子を複数設けた圧電共振子において、

前記上部電極および前記下部電極の対向する部分の平面 形状が円形または円形を内包する任意の形状であり、 共振周波数がわずかに異なる複数個の前記共振子を直列 または並列に接続してなることを特徴とする、圧電共振 10 子。

【 請求項 2 】 前記上部電極および前記下部電極の対向 する部分の平面形状における前記円形の半径をrとし、前記上部電極および前記下部電極の対向する部分の厚みを tとしたとき、r \geq 20 t / n となるように形成され たことを特徴とする、 請求項 1 に記載の圧電共振子。

【請求項3】 前記複数個の共振子は厚み縦振動または 厚みすべり振動のn次モードを利用したことを特徴とす る、請求項1または請求項2に記載の圧電共振子。

【請求項4】 前記複数個の共振子の共振周波数の差は 20 ±1%以内であることを特徴とする、請求項1ないし請 求項3のいずれかに記載の圧電共振子。

【請求項5】 前記複数個の共振子の共振周波数の差は ±0.5%以内であるととを特徴とする、請求項4に記 載の圧電共振子。

【請求項6】 共振周波数がわずかに異なる前記複数個の共振子を同一振動部上に形成し、それらの共振子を直列または並列に接続したことを特徴とする、請求項1ないし請求項5のいずれかに記載の圧電共振子。

【請求項7】 前記複数個の共振子間の間隔が振動波の 1/2以上であることを特徴とする、請求項6に記載の 圧電共振子。

【請求項8】 前記上部電極および前記下部電極の少なくとも一方の大きさを前記複数の共振子で互いに異ならせることにより、共振周波数をずらすことを特徴とする、請求項1ないし請求項7のいずれかに記載の圧電共振子。

【請求項9】 前記振動部が圧電体と誘電体の多層構造からなり、かつ、前記圧電体および誘電体のうちの少なくとも1つのものの弾性定数の温度係数が、前記圧電体 40 および誘電体のうちの他のものの弾性定数の温度係数と逆符号であることを特徴とする、請求項1ないし請求項8のいずれかに記載の圧電共振子。

【請求項10】 前記基板は開口部または凹部を有し、前記開口部または前記凹部上に前記振動部が形成された ことを特徴とする、請求項1ないし請求項9のいずれか に記載の圧電共振子。

【請求項11】 複数の開口部または複数の凹部を有す したラダーフィルタでる基板と、前記開口部または前記凹部上に形成され、少 3のいずれかに記載のなくとも1層以上の圧電薄膜を有する薄膜部の上下面を 50 含む、圧電フィルタ。

少なくとも一対の上部電極および下部電極を対向させて 挟む構造の振動部とを有し、共振子を複数設けた、厚み 概振動または厚み繰り振動のn次チードを利用した圧露

縦振動または厚み滑り振動のn次モードを利用した圧電 共振子において、 前記上部電極および前記下部電極の対向する部分の平面

複数個の前記共振子の共振周波数の差が±1%となるように異ならせ、さらに前記複数個の前記共振子を直列または並列に接続してなることを特徴とする、圧電共振子。

【請求項12】 開口部または凹部を有する基板と、前記開口部または前記凹部上に形成され、少なくとも1層以上の圧電薄膜を有する薄膜部の上下面を少なくとも一対の上部電極および下部電極を対向させて挟む構造の振動部とを有し、共振子を複数設けた、厚み縦振動または厚み滑り振動のn次モードを利用した圧電共振子において、

前記上部電極および前記下部電極の対向する部分の平面形状が円形または円形を内包する任意の形状であり、前記上部電極および前記下部電極の対向する部分の平面形状における前記円形の半径をrとし、前記上部電極および前記下部電極の対向する部分の厚みをtとしたとき、r \ge 2 0 t / n となるように形成され、

複数個の前記共振子の共振周波数の差が±1%となるように異ならせ、さらに前記複数個の前記共振子を直列ま 30 たは並列に接続してなることを特徴とする、圧電共振子。

【請求項13】 開口部または凹部を有する基板と、前記開口部または前記凹部上に形成され、少なくとも1層以上の圧電薄膜を有する薄膜部の上下面を少なくとも一対の上部電極および下部電極を対向させて挟む構造の振動部とを有し、共振子を設けた、厚み縦振動または厚み滑り振動のn次モードを利用した圧電共振子において、前記上部電極および前記下部電極の対向する部分の平面形状が円形または円形を内包する任意の形状であり、

0 前記上部電極および前記下部電極の対向する部分の平面 形状における前記円形の半径をrとし、前記上部電極お よび前記下部電極の対向する部分の厚みをtとしたと き、 $r \ge 2$ 0 t / n となるように形成され、

複数個の前記共振子の共振周波数の差が±1%となるように異ならせ、さらに複数の前記共振子を直列または並列に接続してなることを特徴とする、圧電共振子。

【請求項14】 圧電共振子を複数個組み合わせて構成したラダーフィルタであって、請求項1ないし請求項13のいずれかに記載の圧電共振子を少なくとも1つ以上会ない 圧電ス 4世名

【請求項15】 請求項14に記載の圧電フィルタが用 いられたことを特徴とする、デュプレクサ。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、圧電共振子、圧電 フィルタおよびデュプレクサに関し、特にたとえば厚み 縦振動または厚みすべり振動を用いた圧電共振子と、そ れを複数個組み合わせて構成した圧電フィルタなどに関 する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】厚み縦振動、厚みすべり振動のn次モー ド(nは自然数)を利用した圧電共振子は、圧電体など からなる振動部と、該振動部に形成された対向電極とを 含む。かかる圧電共振子には、非調和高次モードと呼ば れる多数のスプリアス振動が生じる。とのスプリアス振 動の影響を抑えるととを目的として、対向電極に内包さ れる円の半径をrとし、対向電極間の振動部の厚みをt としたとき、r≥20t/nの関係を満たすよう振動部 および対向電極を形成した圧電振動子が先に提案されて いる。なお、rは大きい程、スプリアス抑制効果が高 いい

[0003]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、この圧 電共振子では、スプリアス振動の影響を充分に小さく抑 えるためには電極半径 r を充分に大きくする必要があ り、たとえば圧電体にZnOを用いて共振周波数2GH zの圧電共振子を作製する場合、振動部の厚さが2μm 程度であるのに対し、振動部の大きさ(直径)を数10 0μmに形成する必要がある。 とのように振動部を薄く 損が問題となる。

【0004】また、電極形状は圧電共振子のインピーダ ンスにも影響する。たとえば、この圧電共振子を用いて フィルタを作製する場合、接続する系とのマッチングか ら共振子には最適なインピーダンスが存在する。しか し、スプリアス振動の影響を小さくするために電極を大 型化すると、共振子のインピーダンスが最適値よりも小 さくなってしまう不都合がある。反対に、インピーダン スが最適値となるように電極形状を調整すると、電極の 大きさが不充分となり、圧電振動子の特性に対するスプ 40 リアス振動の影響が大きくなるという不都合が生じる。 【0005】それゆえに、本発明の主たる目的は、製造 が容易な比較的小径な圧電共振子を組み合わせること で、スプリアス振動の影響が小さく、適正なインピーダ ンスを有する圧電共振子を提供することである。この発 明の他の目的は、その圧電共振子を用いた圧電フィルタ を提供することである。この発明のさらに他の目的は、 その圧電フィルタを用いたデュプレクサを提供すること である。

[0006]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明にかかる圧電共振 子は、基板と、基板に形成され、少なくとも1層以上の 圧電薄膜を有する薄膜部の上下面を少なくとも一対の上 部電極および下部電極を対向させて挟む構造の振動部と を有し、共振子を複数設けた圧電共振子において、上部 電極および下部電極の対向する部分の平面形状が円形ま たは円形を内包する任意の形状であり、共振周波数がわ ずかに異なる複数個の共振子を直列または並列に接続し てなることを特徴とする、圧電共振子である。本発明に 10 かかる圧電共振子では、共振周波数がわずかに異なる複 数の共振子を直列または並列に接続することにより、各 共振子の振動部の大きさを必要以上に大きくすることな く、より大型の電極を備えた単体の共振子と同等のスプ リアス振動抑制効果を得ることができる。そのため、製 造が容易で、振動部の耐衝撃性などを高めることができ る。また、上記の複数の共振子を直列または並列に接続 することにより、スプリアス振動の影響を小さくしなが ら、インピーダンスの最適化を図ることができる。

【0007】本発明にかかる圧電共振子では、上部電極 20 および下部電極の対向する部分の平面形状における円形 の半径をrとし、上部電極および下部電極の対向する部 分の厚みをtとしたとき、r≥20t/nとなるように 形成されることが好ましい。このように本発明にかかる 圧電共振子では、上部電極および下部電極の対向する部 分の平面形状における円形の半径をrとし、上部電極お よび下部電極の対向する部分の厚みをtとしたとき、r ≥20t/nとなるように上部電極および下部電極など を形成することにより、主振動近傍の周波数にスプリア ス振動を集中させることができるので、共振子の特性に 大きく形成すると、製造の際などに、振動部の変形、破 30 対するスプリアス振動の影響をさらに小さく抑えるとと ができる。

> 【0008】また、本発明にかかる圧電共振子では、複 数個の共振子はたとえば厚み縦振動または厚みすべり振 動のn次モードを利用する。

> 【0009】さらに、本発明にかかる圧電共振子では、 複数個の共振子の共振周波数の差は±1%以内であると とが好ましい。このように本発明にかかる圧電共振子で は、複数個の共振子の共振周波数の差を±1%程度にす ることにより、共振点と反共振点とがずれ使用帯域が広 がる。

> 【0010】また、本発明にかかる圧電共振子では、複 数個の共振子の共振周波数の差は±0.5%以内である ととがさらに好ましい。とのように本発明にかかる圧電 共振子では、複数個の共振子の共振周波数の差を±0. 5%以内にすれば、スプリアス振動の影響をさらに小さ く抑えるととができる。

【0011】さらに、本発明にかかる圧電共振子では、 共振周波数がわずかに異なる複数個の共振子を同一振動 部上に形成し、それらの共振子を直列または並列に接続 50 してもよい。との場合、同一振動部に複数組の対向する

上部電極および下部電極を設け、それらの上部電極および下部電極により励振される振動の周波数をわずかにずらし、それらの上部電極および下部電極を直列または並列に接続してもよい。

【0012】また、本発明にかかる圧電共振子では、複数個の共振子間の間隔が振動波の1/2以上であることが好ましい。このように本発明にかかる圧電共振子では、複数個の共振子間の間隔が振動波の1/2以上である場合には、一方の共振子の機械振動が他方の共振子の振動に影響を与えないので、スプリアスレスポンスの発 10生など特性劣化がない。また、最小のスペースで並列あるいは直列接続できるので、素子の大型化を防ぐことができる。

【0013】さらに、本発明にかかる圧電共振子では、上部電極および下部電極の少なくとも一方の大きさを複数の共振子で互いに異ならせることにより、共振周波数をずらすようにしてもよい。このように本発明にかかる圧電共振子では、上部電極および下部電極の少なくとも一方の大きさや形状を複数の共振子で互いに異ならせることにより、共振周波数をずらすようにする場合には、パターンを変更するだけで対応できるので、電極形成工程を増やす必要がない。

【0014】また、本発明にかかる圧電共振子では、振動部が圧電体と誘電体の多層構造からなり、かつ、圧電体および誘電体のうちの少なくとも1つのものの弾性定数の温度係数が、圧電体および誘電体のうちの他のものの弾性定数の温度係数と逆符号であることが好ましい。 【0015】さらに、本発明にかかる圧電共振子では、たとえば、基板は開口部または凹部を有し、開口部または凹部上に振動部が形成される。

【0016】また、本発明にかかる圧電共振子は、複数の開口部または複数の凹部を有する基板と、開口部または凹部上に形成され、少なくとも1層以上の圧電薄膜を有する薄膜部の上下面を少なくとも一対の上部電極および下部電極を対向させて挟む構造の振動部とを有し、共振子を複数設けた、厚み縦振動または厚み滑り振動の n 次モードを利用した圧電共振子において、上部電極および下部電極の対向する部分の平面形状が円形または円形を内包する任意の形状であり、上部電極および下部電極の対向する部分の平面形状における円形の半径を $r \ge 20$ t/n となるように形成され、複数個の共振子の共振周波数の差が±1%となるように異ならせ、さらに複数個の共振子を直列または並列に接続してなることを特徴とする、圧電共振子である。

【0017】さらに、本発明にかかる圧電共振子は、開 膜18、電極薄膜16、誘電体薄膜14を基板12上に 口部または凹部を有する基板と、開口部または凹部上に この順に積層してなるものである。この実施例では、誘 形成され、少なくとも1層以上の圧電薄膜を有する薄膜 電体薄膜14はSiO。で形成され、電極薄膜16はA 1で形成され、圧電体薄膜18はZnOで形成される。 を対向させて挟む構造の振動部とを有し、共振子を複数 50 各膜の厚みは、SiO。/A1/ZnO/A1/SiO

設けた、厚み縦振動または厚み滑り振動のn次モードを利用した圧電共振子において、上部電極および下部電極の対向する部分の平面形状が円形または円形を内包する任意の形状であり、上部電極および下部電極の対向する部分の平面形状における円形の半径をrとし、上部電極および下部電極の対向する部分の厚みをtとしたとき、r \ge 2 0 t / n となるように形成され、複数個の共振子の共振周波数の差が \pm 1%となるように異ならせ、さらに複数個の共振子を直列または並列に接続してなること

を特徴とする、圧電共振子である。

【0018】また、本発明にかかる圧電共振子は、開口部または凹部を有する基板と、開口部または凹部上に形成され、少なくとも1層以上の圧電薄膜を有する薄膜部の上下面を少なくとも一対の上部電極および下部電極を対向させて挟む構造の振動部とを有し、共振子を設けた、厚み縦振動または厚み滑り振動のn次モードを利用した圧電共振子において、上部電極および下部電極の対向する部分の平面形状が円形または円形を内包する任意の形状であり、上部電極および下部電極の対向する部分の平面形状における円形の半径をrとし、上部電極および下部電極の対向する部分の厚みをtとしたとき、r≥20t/nとなるように形成され、複数個の共振子の共振周波数の差が±1%となるように異ならせ、さらに複数の共振子を直列または並列に接続してなることを特徴とする、圧電共振子である。

【0019】本発明にかかる圧電フィルタは、圧電共振子を複数個組み合わせて構成したラダーフィルタであって、本発明にかかる圧電共振子を少なくとも1つ以上含む、圧電フィルタである。

30 【0020】また、本発明にかかるデュプレクサは、本 発明にかかる圧電フィルタが用いられたことを特徴とす る、デュプレクサである。

【0021】本発明の上述の目的、その他の目的、特徴 および利点は、図面を参照して行う以下の発明の実施の 形態の詳細な説明から一層明らかとなろう。

[0022]

【発明の実施の形態】図1は本発明の圧電共振子の一実施例を示す平面図であり、図2はその断面図解図である。この圧電共振子10は、共振周波数が2GHzの厚40 み縦振動の基本波(n=1)を利用したものである。圧電振動子10は、基板12を含む。基板12は、{100}Siで形成される。基板12上には、2つの共振子13a、13bが並列に接続されて形成される。各共振子13a、13bはそれぞれ振動部20を含む。この振動部20は、誘電体薄膜14、電極薄膜16、圧電体薄膜18、電極薄膜16、誘電体薄膜14を基板12上にこの順に積層してなるものである。この実施例では、誘電体薄膜14はSiO、で形成され、電極薄膜16はAlで形成され、圧電体薄膜18はZnOで形成される。

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2 = 0.3/0.1/1.1/0.1/0.3 (単位: μm) である。なお、基板 1 2 はたとえばパイレックス (登録商標) ガラス、石英、GaAsなどで形成しても よく、誘電体薄膜14はSiN、Al,O,などで形成 してもよく、圧電体薄膜18はA1N、P2Tなどで形 成してもよく、電極薄膜16はAu、Agなどで形成し てもよい。

【0023】電極薄膜16の形状は、半径rの円形を内 包した正方形状に形成される。この正方形の1辺の長さ 2 r は、150 μm に形成される。また、電極薄膜 16 の対向部における振動部の厚み t は、1.9 μm に形成 される。したがって、この実施例の振動部20は、r≧ 20t/nの条件を満たす。電極薄膜16は、振動部2 0の外側へ引き出される。なお、電極薄膜16の形状 は、円形でもよく、円形を内包する6角形、8角形など 上述の条件を満たす円形を内包する多角形にしてもよ い。また、上述の $r \ge 20 t / n$ の条件は、本発明では 必ずしも満たさなければならないことはない。

【0024】この実施例の圧電共振子10は、共振周波 数が2GHzのものである。この実施例では、一方の共 20 振子13aの共振周波数と他方の共振子13bの共振周 波数とは、4MHzずらして形成される。このように共 振周波数をずらす方法としては、一方の共振子13aと 他方の共振子13bとで、電極薄膜16の厚さを変える 方法や、共振子13裏面から電極薄膜16対向部付近に Agなどの金属を蒸着する(蒸着トリミング)方法や、 電極薄膜16の大きさや形状を変える方法などがある。 電極薄膜16の大きさ(面積)や形状を変えて周波数を ずらすようにすれば、バターンを変えるだけで対応で き、電極形成工程を増やす必要がない。なお、共振周波 数のずれ量は4MHzに限るものではないが、一方の共 振子13aの共振周波数に対して他方を±0.5%以内 のずれ量とすることが本発明の目的を達成するため望ま しい。なお、このずれ量は、本発明では±1.0%以内 にしてもよい。このずれ量を1.0%程度にすれば、共 振点と反共振点とがずれ使用帯域が広がる。

【0025】との実施例の圧電共振子10は、次のよう にして製造される。まず、 {100} Si 基板上に熱酸 化、スパッタ、CVDなどの方法で誘電体薄膜14とし てのSi〇、が成膜される。その上に蒸着、スパッタな どの方法で下部電極薄膜16としてA1が成膜される。 さらにその上に圧電体薄膜18としてZnOが成膜され る。さらにその上に下部電極薄膜16と対向するように して上部電極薄膜16としてAlが成膜される。圧電体 薄膜18を構成する2n0は厚み縦振動を用いる場合は 厚み方向に分極され、厚みすべり振動を用いる場合には 厚みに直交する方向に分極されるが、本実施例では、2 nOを厚み方向に分極して厚み縦振動を利用している。 さらに最上層にはスパッタ、CVDなどの方法で誘電体 薄膜14としてのSiO,が成膜される。なお、電極薄 50 施例を示す平面図であり、図8はその断面図解図であ

膜16対向部およびその周囲(振動部20)の下方の基 板12は、異方性エッチング、RIE、レーザー加工、 サンドブラストなどの方法で除去される。そのため、基 板12は、2つの開口部を有し、2つの開口部の上に、 2つの振動部20、20が形成されることになる。な お、基板12には、このような開口部の代わりに凹部が 形成されてもよい。

【0026】図3は1辺の長さが150μmの正方形状 の電極薄膜16を備え、振動部20の積層構造および各 層の厚みは上述のものと同様の単独の共振子13のイン ピーダンス特性を示すグラフである。この場合、共振ー 反共振間に多数の非調和高次モードにより生じるスプリ アス振動が見られる。

【0027】図4は1辺230μmの正方形状の電極薄 膜を備え、振動部20の積層構造および各層の厚みは上 述のものと同様の単独の共振子13のインピーダンス特 性を示すグラフである。この場合、共振-反共振間のス プリアス振動の影響は少なくなる。しかし、この圧電共 振子は電極サイズの増加に伴い、振動部の形成が困難と なり、歩留まりが本実施例よりも悪くなる。また、振動 部が変形や破損しやすい。

【0028】それに対して、図5は図1に示す本実施例 の圧電共振子10のインピーダンス特性を示すグラフで ある。図5からわかるように、本実施例の圧電共振子1 0では、共振-反共振間のスプリアス振動の影響が図3 に示したものに比べて小さくなり、図4に示したものと 同様の効果を得ることができる。しかも、並列に接続さ れた共振子13a、13bのそれぞれの振動部20の大 きさは図4に示したものより小さいので、振動部20、 30 20の形成が容易となり、変形や破損もしにくい。

【0029】図6は本実施例の圧電共振子10を構成す る共振子13a, 13bの各々のインピーダンス特性を あわせて示したグラフである。各々のインピーダンス特 性の共振 - 反共振間には非調和高次モードに起因する多、 数のスプリアス振動があるが、共振-反共振間のインビ ーダンスカーブには、スプリアス振動の影響で尖ってい る部分と、滑らかに変化している部分とがある。一方の 共振子13aの共振周波数と他方の共振子13bの共振 周波数とをわずかにずらす(たとえば±0.5%以内) ととで、一方の共振子13aのインピーダンスカーブで 尖っている部分が他方の共振子13bのインピーダンス カーブの滑らかな部分と合成される。したがって、合成 後、スプリアスの影響による尖りの部分が合成前の各々 の特性に比べて相対的に小さくなるために、スプリアス 振動の影響の小さい圧電共振子10を得ることができ る。また、複数の共振子13を接続することによりイン ピーダンスの調整を図ることができ、適正なインピーダ ンスを有する圧電共振子10を得ることができる。

【0030】図7は本発明にかかる圧電共振子の他の実

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る。図9は図7に示す本実施例の圧電共振子10の特性 を示すグラフである。との圧電共振子10は、基板12 上の2つの共振子13、13が直列に接続されて形成さ れた点のみが図1に示した実施例と相違し、その他の点 は同様である。図9からわかるように、図7に示した圧 電共振子10によっても図1に示したものと同様の効果 を得ることができる。

【0031】図10および図11はそれぞれ本発明にか かる圧電共振子のさらに他の実施例を示す平面図であ る。図12は図10または図11に示す線XII-XI I における断面図解図である。図10に示す圧電共振子 10は共振周波数がわずかに異なる複数個の共振子1 3, 13をダイヤフラムを共通にする同一振動部20上 に形成し、それらの共振子13, 13を並列に接続した ことを特徴とする。また、図11は本発明にかかる圧電 共振子のさらに他の実施例を示す平面図である。との圧 電共振子10は共振周波数がわずかに異なる複数個の共 振子13, 13をダイヤフラムを共通にする同一振動部 20上に形成し、それらの共振子13,13を直列に接 続したことを特徴とする。これらの圧電共振子10でも 20 上述と同様の効果を得ることができる。

【0032】さらに、との実施例の圧電共振子10は、 一方の共振子13aの振動部20と、他方の共振子13 bの振動部20との間の間隔dが振動波の波長の1/2 の長さに形成される。 これにより2つの共振子13 a, 13bの振動が影響し合うことによるスプリアスレスポ ンスの発生などの特性劣化を防止できる。また、間隔は を振動波の1/2とすることで最小のスペースで並列ま たは直列接続することができ、素子の大型化を防ぐこと ができる。なお、間隔 d は振動波の 1 / 2 以上であれば 30 よい。

【0033】図13は、本発明にかかる厚み縦振動を利 用した圧電共振子10の基本波について、その2n0膜 厚比(ZnO膜厚/振動部におけるZnOとSiO,の 合計膜厚)と、共振周波数温度係数(以下、TCF: Te mperature Coefficient of Frequency) との関係を示し たものである。Zn〇の弾性定数の温度係数がマイナス であるのに対し、SiO」の弾性係数はプラスであるの で、両者を適切な比率で組み合わせることで、TCFが 0、すなわち、温度変化に対して共振周波数が変化しな 40 い圧電共振子10を得ることができる。

【0034】たとえば、上述した実施例の圧電振動子1 0においては、振動部20における各層の厚みを調整し Zn Oの膜厚比を45%とすることで、図13に示すと おり、TCFをOとすることができる。これにより温度 に対して安定な周波数特性を有する圧電共振子10やフ ィルタを作製できる。本発明にかかる圧電共振子10を 組み合わせたし型ラダーフィルタ30の等価回路図を図 14に示す。図14に示すし型ラダーフィルタ30にお いて、各々の直列側の圧電共振子が、2個の共振子の並 50 フィルタにも、圧電フィルタとして上述のT型ラダーフ

列接続から構成されているが、複数の共振子の直列接続 から構成されてもよい。また、各々の並列側の圧電共振 子が、複数の共振子の並列接続または直列接続から構成 されてもよい。さらに、直列側および並列側の圧電共振 子が、ともに、複数の共振子の直列接続または並列接続 から構成されてもよい。また、並列側の圧電共振子は、 単なる共振子と置き換えられてもよい。

【0035】また、本発明の圧電共振子を用いてT型、 π型ラダーフィルタを構成してもよい。図15は本発明 にかかるT型ラダーフィルタの一例を示す等価回路図で ある。図15に示すT型ラダーフィルタ40は、3つの 圧電共振子10-1、10-2および10-3を含む。 3つの圧電共振子10-1~3は、それらの一端が互い に接続される。また、1つの圧電共振子10-1の他端 は入力端INに接続され、他の1つの圧電共振子10-3の他端は接地され、残りの1つの圧電共振子10-2 の他端は出力端OUTに接続される。

【0036】図16は本発明にかかるT型ラダーフィル タの他の例を示す等価回路図である。図16に示すT型 ラダーフィルタ40では、図15に示すT型ラダーフィ ルタ40と比べて、3つの圧電共振子10-4、10-5および10-6のうち入力端INに接続されている圧 電共振子10-4が、直列に接続された2つの共振子1 3-1および13-2で構成されている。

【0037】なお、図16に示す圧電共振子10-4と しては、たとえば図7または図11に示す圧電共振子1 0が用いられる。

【0038】図16に示すT型ラダーフィルタ40で は、図15に示すT型ラダーフィルタ40と比べて、耐 電力性が向上するという効果を奏する。すなわち、図1 5に示すT型ラダーフィルタ40では、入力端INに2 Wの電力を投入した場合、入力端子ⅠNに接続されてい る圧電共振子10-1の電力分布は、図17のグラフに 示すように、1.92GHz付近で約1.0Wと大き い。それに対して、図16に示すT型ラダーフィルタ4 0では、入力端INに2Wの電力を投入した場合、入力 端子 I Nに直列に接続されている圧電共振子10-4の 2つの共振子30-1および30-2の電力分布は、図 18のグラフおよび図19のグラフに示すように、それ ぞれ1.92GHz付近で約0.5 Wと小さい。そのた め、図16に示すT型ラダーフィルタ40では、図15 に示すT型ラダーフィルタ40と比べて、印加される電 力が少なくなるので、耐電力性が向上するという効果を 奏する。

【0039】図20は本発明にかかるデュプレクサの一 例を示すブロック図である。図20に示すデュプレクサ 50は、送信機用フィルタおよび受信機用フィルタを含 む。送信機用フィルタには、圧電フィルタとして上述の T型ラダーフィルタ40が用いられる。また、受信機用

ィルタ40が用いられる。

【0040】なお、上述の各実施例では1つの基板12上に2つの共振子13、13を形成したが、さらに多数の共振子13を形成してそれらを並列または直列に接続してもよい。また、1つの基板12上に共振子13を1つだけ形成したものを複数、ワイヤーボンディングなどの手段で直列または並列に接続して、1つの圧電共振子10としてもよい。また、複数対の電極薄膜16、16を同一振助部20上に厚み方向に積層し、それらの電極薄膜16を直列または並列に接続して圧電共振子10と 10してもよい。

[0041]

【発明の効果】本発明によれば、製造が容易で耐久性の 良い比較的小さい電極を備えた共振子を複数個、共振周 波数をわずかにずらして直列または並列に接続すること で、より大型の電極を備えた単体の共振子と同等のスプ リアス振動抑制効果を有する圧電共振子を得ることがで きる。また、共振周波数をわずかにずらした共振子を複 数、直列または並列に接続することにより、スプリアス 特性を改善しつつ、インピーダンスを調整できる。すな 20 を示す等価回路図である。 わち、本発明によれば、スプリアス振動の影響が極めて 小さく、適正なインピーダンスを持つ圧電共振子を得る ことができる。さらに、振動部を構成する圧電体および 振動体の弾性定数の温度係数を互いに逆符号とし、これ を適切な膜厚比で組み合わせることにより、TCFをO にすることが可能である。これにより温度変化に対して 安定した共振周波数を有し、かつスプリアス振動の抑制 された圧電共振子を得ることができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

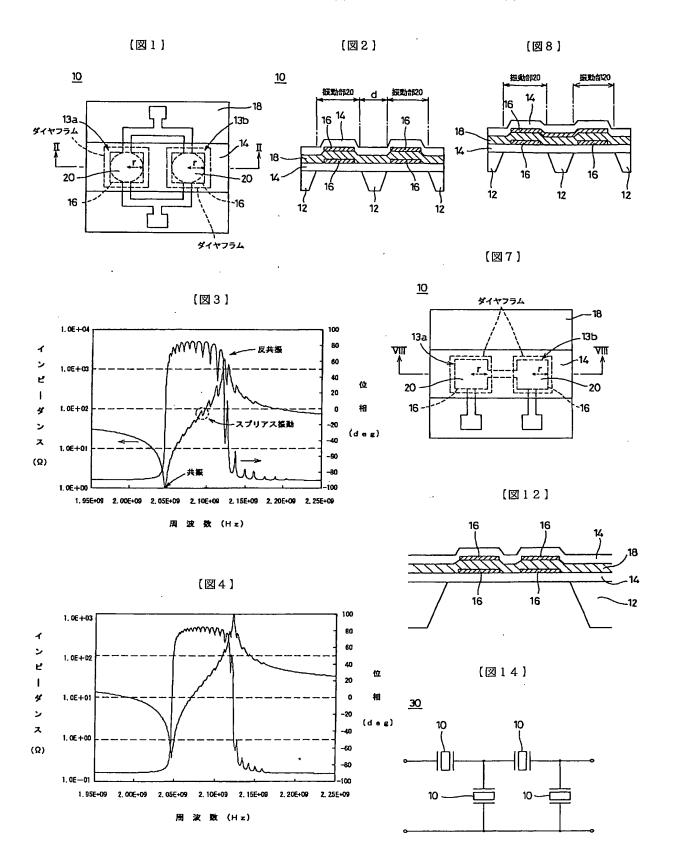
- 【図1】本発明にかかる圧電共振子の一実施例を示す平 30 面図解図である。
- 【図2】図1に示す圧電共振子の断面図解図である。
- 【図3】1辺150μmの正方形状の電極薄膜を備える 単独の共振子のインピーダンス特性を示すグラフであ ス
- 【図4】1 辺230μmの正方形状の電極薄膜を備える 単独の共振子のインピーダンス特性を示すグラフであ る。
- 【図5】図1 に示す圧電共振子のインピーダンス特性を 示すグラフである。
- 【図6】本発明にかかる圧電共振子の基板上に形成された2個の共振子の各々のインピーダンス特性をあわせて示すグラフである。

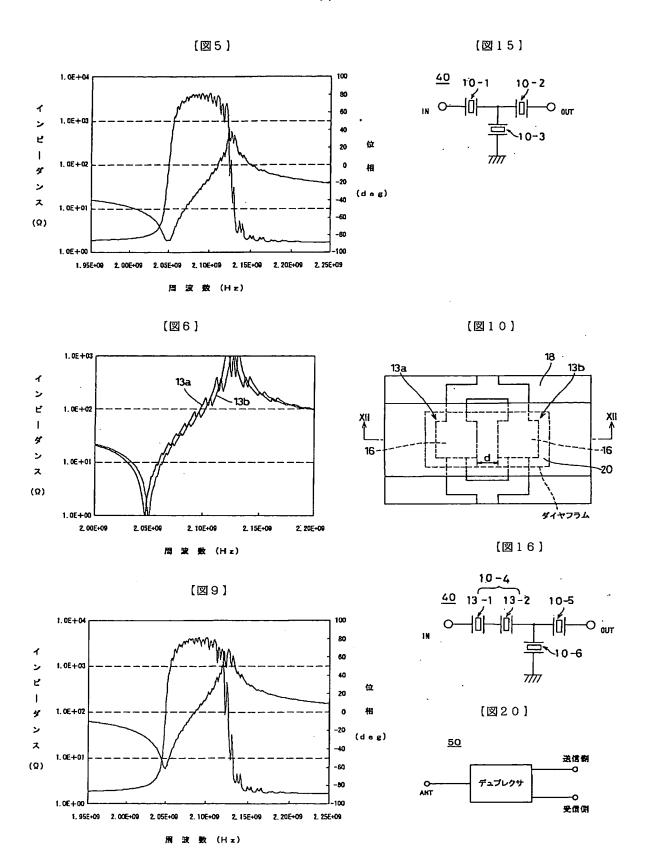
【図7】本発明にかかる圧電共振子の他の実施例を示す 平面図解図である。

- 【図8】図7に示す圧電共振子の断面図解図である。
- 【図9】図8に示す圧電共振子のインピーダンス特性を 示すグラフである。
- 【図10】本発明にかかる圧電共振子のさらに他の実施 例を示す平面図である。
- 【図11】本発明にかかる圧電共振子のさらに他の実施 例を示す平面図である。
- LO 【図12】図10または図11に示す線XII-XII における断面図解図である。
 - 【図13】本発明にかかる圧電共振子の基本波について、そのZnO膜厚比とTCFとの関係を示したグラフである。
 - 【図14】本発明にかかる圧電共振子を組み合わせたラダー型フィルタの一例を示す等価回路図である。
 - 【図15】本発明にかかるT型ラダーフィルタの一例を示す等価回路図である。
 - 【図16】本発明にかかるT型ラダーフィルタの他の例 を示す等価回路図である。
 - 【図17】図15に示すT型ラダーフィルタの入力端子 INに接続されている圧電共振子10-1にかかる電力 の配分を示すグラフである。
 - 【図18】図16に示すT型ラダーフィルタの入力端子 INに接続されている圧電共振子10-4の共振子13-1にかかる電力の配分を示すグラフである。
 - 【図19】図16に示すT型ラダーフィルタの入力端子 INに接続されている圧電共振子10-4の共振子13-2にかかる電力の配分を示すグラフである。
- 30 【図20】本発明にかかるデュプレクサの一例を示すブロック図である。

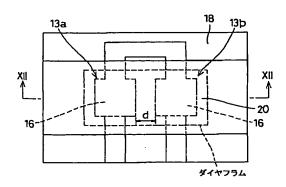
【符号の説明】

- 10、10-1~6 圧電共振子
- 12 基板
- 13、13-1、13-2 共振子
- 14 誘電体薄膜
- 16 電極薄膜
- 18 圧電体薄膜
- 20 振動部
- 40 30 フィルタ
 - 40 T型ラダーフィルタ
 - 50 デュプレクサ

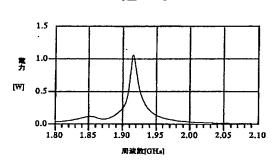




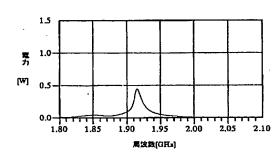




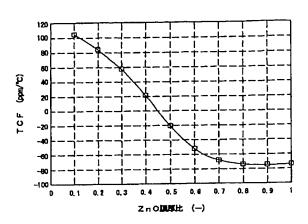
【図17】



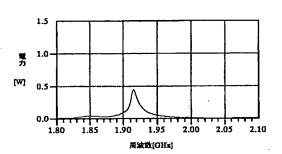
【図19】



[図13]



[図18]



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] In the piezo resonator which is formed in a substrate and said substrate, has the oscillating section of the structure which the up electrode and lower electrode of a pair are made to counter at least, and faces across the vertical side of the thin film section which has the piezo-electric thin film of at least one or more layers, and prepared two or more resonators That the flat-surface configuration of a part where said up electrode and said lower electrode counter is circular, or the piezo resonator which is the configuration of the arbitration which connotes a round shape and is characterized by coming to connect with a serial or juxtaposition said two or more resonators from which resonance frequency differs slightly.

[Claim 2] The piezo resonator according to claim 1 characterized by being formed so that it may become r>=20 t/n when said circular radius in the flat-surface configuration of a part where said up electrode and said lower electrode counter is set to r and thickness of the part which said up electrode and said lower electrode counter is set to t.

[Claim 3] Said two or more resonators are piezo resonators according to claim 1 or 2 characterized by using the n-th mode of thickness longitudinal oscillation or thickness skid vibration.

[Claim 4] The difference of the resonance frequency of two or more of said

resonators is a piezo resonator according to claim 1 to 3 characterized by being less than **1%.

[Claim 5] The difference of the resonance frequency of two or more of said resonators is a piezo resonator according to claim 4 characterized by being less than **0.5%.

[Claim 6] The piezo resonator according to claim 1 to 5 which forms said two or more resonators from which resonance frequency differs slightly on the same oscillating section, and is characterized by connecting those resonators to a serial or juxtaposition.

[Claim 7] The piezo resonator according to claim 6 characterized by spacing between said two or more resonators being 1/2 or more [of an oscillatory wave]. [Claim 8] The piezo resonator according to claim 1 to 7 characterized by shifting resonance frequency by changing mutually one [at least] magnitude of said up electrode and said lower electrode by said two or more resonators.

[Claim 9] The piezo resonator according to claim 1 to 8 which said oscillating section consists of multilayer structure of a piezo electric crystal and a dielectric, and is characterized by the temperature coefficient of the elastic coefficient of at least one thing in said piezo electric crystal and a dielectric being the temperature coefficient and reverse sign of an elastic coefficient of the others of said piezo electric crystal and the dielectrics. [of a thing]

[Claim 10] Said substrate is a piezo resonator according to claim 1 to 9 which has opening or a crevice and is characterized by forming said oscillating section on said opening or said crevice.

[Claim 11] It is formed on the substrate which has two or more opening or two or more crevices, and said opening or said crevice. It has the oscillating section of the structure which the up electrode and lower electrode of a pair are made to counter at least, and faces across the vertical side of the thin film section which has the piezo-electric thin film of at least one or more layers. In the piezo resonator using the n-th mode of the thickness longitudinal oscillation or thickness slip vibration which prepared two or more resonators It is the

configuration of that the flat-surface configuration of a part where said up electrode and said lower electrode counter is circular, or the arbitration which connotes a round shape. When said circular radius in the flat-surface configuration of a part where said up electrode and said lower electrode counter is set to r and thickness of the part which said up electrode and said lower electrode counter is set to t, The piezo resonator which is formed so that it may become r>=20 t/n, is changed so that the difference of the resonance frequency of two or more of said resonators may become **1%, and is characterized by coming to connect said two or more of said resonators with a serial or juxtaposition further.

[Claim 12] It is formed on the substrate which has opening or a crevice, and said opening or said crevice. It has the oscillating section of the structure which the up electrode and lower electrode of a pair are made to counter at least, and faces across the vertical side of the thin film section which has the piezo-electric thin film of at least one or more layers. In the piezo resonator using the n-th mode of the thickness longitudinal oscillation or thickness slip vibration which prepared two or more resonators It is the configuration of that the flat-surface configuration of a part where said up electrode and said lower electrode counter is circular, or the arbitration which connotes a round shape. When said circular radius in the flat-surface configuration of a part where said up electrode and said lower electrode counter is set to r and thickness of the part which said up electrode and said lower electrode counter is set to t, The piezo resonator which is formed so that it may become r>=20 t/n, is changed so that the difference of the resonance frequency of two or more of said resonators may become **1%, and is characterized by coming to connect said two or more of said resonators with a serial or juxtaposition further.

[Claim 13] It is formed on the substrate which has opening or a crevice, and said opening or said crevice. It has the oscillating section of the structure which the up electrode and lower electrode of a pair are made to counter at least, and faces across the vertical side of the thin film section which has the piezo-electric thin

film of at least one or more layers. In the piezo resonator using the n-th mode of the thickness longitudinal oscillation or thickness slip vibration which prepared the resonator It is the configuration of that the flat-surface configuration of a part where said up electrode and said lower electrode counter is circular, or the arbitration which connotes a round shape. When said circular radius in the flat-surface configuration of a part where said up electrode and said lower electrode counter is set to r and thickness of the part which said up electrode and said lower electrode counter is set to t, The piezo resonator which is formed so that it may become r>=20 t/n, is changed so that the difference of the resonance frequency of two or more of said resonators may become **1%, and is characterized by coming to connect said further two or more resonators with a serial or juxtaposition.

[Claim 14] The piezo-electric filter which is the ladder filter constituted combining a piezo resonator two or more, and contains at least one or more piezo resonators according to claim 1 to 13.

[Claim 15] The duplexer characterized by using a piezo-electric filter according to claim 14.

[Translation done.]

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[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates, for example to the piezo resonator using thickness longitudinal oscillation or thickness skid vibration, the piezo-electric filter constituted combining it two or more especially about a piezo resonator, a piezo-electric filter, and a duplexer.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] The piezo resonator using the n-th mode (n is the natural number) of thickness longitudinal oscillation and thickness skid vibration contains the oscillating section which consists of a piezo electric crystal etc., and the counterelectrode formed in this oscillating section. In this piezo resonator, spurious vibration of a large number called the non-harmonizing higher mode arises. When the radius of the circle by which endocyst is carried out to a counterelectrode for the purpose of suppressing the effect of this spurious vibration is set to r and thickness of the oscillating section between counterelectrodes is set to t, the piezoelectric transducer which formed the oscillating section and a counterelectrode so that the relation of r>=20 t/n might be filled is proposed previously. In addition, spurious depressor effect of r is so high that it is large.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, in this piezo resonator, in order to suppress the effect of spurious vibration small enough, when it is necessary to enlarge the electrode radius r enough for example, ZnO is used for a piezo electric crystal and it produces a piezo resonator with a resonance frequency of 2GHz, it is necessary to the thickness of the oscillating section being about 2 micrometers to form the magnitude (diameter) of the oscillating section in several 100 micrometers. Thus, if the oscillating section is formed greatly thinly, deformation of the oscillating section and breakage will pose a problem in the case of manufacture etc.

[0004] Moreover, an electrode configuration also influences the impedance of a piezo resonator. For example, when producing a filter using this piezo resonator, the optimal impedance exists in a resonator from matching with the system to connect. However, in order to make effect of spurious vibration small, when an electrode is enlarged, there is un-arranging [to which the impedance of a resonator becomes smaller than an optimum value]. If an electrode configuration is adjusted on the contrary so that an impedance may serve as an optimum value, un-arranging [that the magnitude of an electrode becomes inadequate and the effect of spurious vibration to the property of a piezoelectric transducer becomes large] will arise.

[0005] So, the main purpose of this invention is that manufacture combines an easy comparatively minor diameter piezo resonator, its effect of spurious vibration is small, and it is offering the piezo resonator which has a proper impedance. Other purposes of this invention are offering the piezo-electric filter which used that piezo resonator. The purpose of further others of this invention is offering the duplexer which used that piezo-electric filter.

[Means for Solving the Problem] The piezo resonator concerning this invention is formed in a substrate and a substrate, and it has the oscillating section of the structure which the up electrode and lower electrode of a pair are made to counter at least, and faces across the vertical side of the thin film section which has the piezo-electric thin film of at least one or more layers. In the piezo resonator which prepared two or more resonators, it is the configuration of the arbitration which connotes a round shape, and they are that the flat-surface configuration of a part where an up electrode and a lower electrode counter is circular, or the piezo resonator characterized by coming to connect with a serial or juxtaposition two or more resonators from which resonance frequency differs slightly. In the piezo resonator concerning this invention, spurious oscillating depressor effect equivalent to the resonator of the simple substance equipped with the more large-sized electrode can be acquired, without making magnitude

of the oscillating section of each resonator large beyond the need by connecting to a serial or juxtaposition two or more resonators from which resonance frequency differs slightly. Therefore, manufacture is easy and can raise the shock resistance of the oscillating section etc. Moreover, optimization of an impedance can be attained, making effect of spurious vibration small by connecting two or more above-mentioned resonators to a serial or juxtaposition.

[0007] In the piezo resonator concerning this invention, when the circular radius in the flat-surface configuration of a part where an up electrode and a lower electrode counter is set to r and thickness of the part which an up electrode and a lower electrode counter is set to t, it is desirable to be formed so that it may become r>=20 t/n. Thus, when the circular radius in the flat-surface configuration of a part where an up electrode and a lower electrode counter is set to r in the piezo resonator concerning this invention and thickness of the part which an up electrode and a lower electrode counter is set to t, Since spurious vibration can be centralized on the frequency near the principal vibration by forming an up electrode, a lower electrode, etc. so that it may become r>=20 t/n, the effect of spurious vibration to the property of a resonator can be suppressed still smaller. [0008] Moreover, in the piezo resonator concerning this invention, two or more resonators use the n-th mode of for example, thickness longitudinal oscillation or thickness skid vibration.

[0009] Furthermore, as for the difference of the resonance frequency of two or more resonators, in the piezo resonator concerning this invention, it is desirable that it is less than **1%. Thus, in the piezo resonator concerning this invention, by making the difference of the resonance frequency of two or more resonators about **1%, the resonance point and an antiresonance point shift and a use band spreads.

[0010] Moreover, as for the difference of the resonance frequency of two or more resonators, in the piezo resonator concerning this invention, it is still more desirable that it is less than **0.5%. Thus, in the piezo resonator concerning this invention, if the difference of the resonance frequency of two or more resonators

is made less than **0.5%, the effect of spurious vibration can be suppressed still smaller.

[0011] Furthermore, in the piezo resonator concerning this invention, two or more resonators from which resonance frequency differs slightly may be formed on the same oscillating section, and those resonators may be connected to a serial or juxtaposition. In this case, two or more sets of the up electrodes and lower electrodes which counter may be prepared in the same oscillating section, the frequency of vibration excited with those up electrodes and a lower electrode may be shifted slightly, and those up electrodes and a lower electrode may be connected to a serial or juxtaposition.

[0012] Moreover, in the piezo resonator concerning this invention, it is desirable that spacing between two or more resonators is 1/2 or more [of an oscillatory wave]. Thus, at the piezo resonator concerning this invention, since the mechanical vibration of one resonator does not affect vibration of the resonator of another side when spacing between two or more resonators is 1/2 or more [of an oscillatory wave], there is no property degradation, such as generating of a spurious response. moreover, the minimum tooth space -- juxtaposition -- or since series connection can be carried out, enlargement of a component can be prevented.

[0013] Furthermore, you may make it shift resonance frequency in the piezo resonator concerning this invention by changing mutually one [at least] magnitude of an up electrode and a lower electrode by two or more resonators. Thus, in the piezo resonator concerning this invention, since it can respond only by changing a pattern when shifting resonance frequency by changing mutually one [at least] magnitude and configuration of an up electrode and a lower electrode by two or more resonators, it is not necessary to increase an electrode formation process.

[0014] Moreover, in the piezo resonator concerning this invention, the oscillating section consists of multilayer structure of a piezo electric crystal and a dielectric, and it is desirable that the temperature coefficient of the elastic coefficient of at

least one thing in a piezo electric crystal and a dielectric is the temperature coefficient and reverse sign of an elastic coefficient of the others of a piezo electric crystal and the dielectrics. [of a thing]

[0015] Furthermore, in the piezo resonator concerning this invention, a substrate has opening or a crevice and the oscillating section is formed on opening or a crevice, for example.

[0016] Moreover, the substrate with which the piezo resonator concerning this invention has two or more opening or two or more crevices, It is formed on opening or a crevice and has the oscillating section of the structure which the up electrode and lower electrode of a pair are made to counter at least, and faces across the vertical side of the thin film section which has the piezo-electric thin film of at least one or more layers. In the piezo resonator using the n-th mode of the thickness longitudinal oscillation or thickness slip vibration which prepared two or more resonators It is the configuration of that the flat-surface configuration of a part where an up electrode and a lower electrode counter is circular, or the arbitration which connotes a round shape. When the circular radius in the flatsurface configuration of a part where an up electrode and a lower electrode counter is set to r and thickness of the part which an up electrode and a lower electrode counter is set to t, It is the piezo resonator which is formed so that it may become r>=20 t/n, is changed so that the difference of the resonance frequency of two or more resonators may become **1%, and is characterized by coming to connect further two or more resonators with a serial or juxtaposition. [0017] Furthermore, the substrate with which the piezo resonator concerning this invention has opening or a crevice, It is formed on opening or a crevice and has the oscillating section of the structure which the up electrode and lower electrode of a pair are made to counter at least, and faces across the vertical side of the thin film section which has the piezo-electric thin film of at least one or more layers. In the piezo resonator using the n-th mode of the thickness longitudinal oscillation or thickness slip vibration which prepared two or more resonators It is the configuration of that the flat-surface configuration of a part where an up

electrode and a lower electrode counter is circular, or the arbitration which connotes a round shape. When the circular radius in the flat-surface configuration of a part where an up electrode and a lower electrode counter is set to r and thickness of the part which an up electrode and a lower electrode counter is set to t, It is the piezo resonator which is formed so that it may become r>=20 t/n, is changed so that the difference of the resonance frequency of two or more resonators may become **1%, and is characterized by coming to connect further two or more resonators with a serial or juxtaposition.

[0018] Moreover, the substrate with which the piezo resonator concerning this invention has opening or a crevice, It is formed on opening or a crevice and has the oscillating section of the structure which the up electrode and lower electrode of a pair are made to counter at least, and faces across the vertical side of the thin film section which has the piezo-electric thin film of at least one or more layers. In the piezo resonator using the n-th mode of the thickness longitudinal oscillation or thickness slip vibration which prepared the resonator It is the configuration of that the flat-surface configuration of a part where an up electrode and a lower electrode counter is circular, or the arbitration which connotes a round shape. When the circular radius in the flat-surface configuration of a part where an up electrode and a lower electrode counter is set to r and thickness of the part which an up electrode and a lower electrode counter is set to t, It is the piezo resonator which is formed so that it may become r>=20 t/n, is changed so that the difference of the resonance frequency of two or more resonators may become **1%, and is characterized by coming to connect further two or more resonators with a serial or juxtaposition.

[0019] The piezo-electric filter concerning this invention is the ladder filter constituted combining a piezo resonator two or more, and is a piezo-electric filter containing at least one or more piezo resonators concerning this invention.

[0020] Moreover, the duplexer concerning this invention is a duplexer characterized by using the piezo-electric filter concerning this invention.

[0021] The above-mentioned purpose of this invention, the other purposes, the

description, and an advantage will become still clearer from detailed explanation of the gestalt of implementation of the following invention performed with reference to a drawing.

[0022]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Drawing 1 is the top view showing one example of the piezo resonator of this invention, and drawing 2 is the sectional view solution Fig. This piezo resonator 10 uses the fundamental wave (n= 1) of the thickness longitudinal oscillation whose resonance frequency is 2GHz. A piezoelectric transducer 10 contains a substrate 12. A substrate 12 is formed by {100} Si. On a substrate 12, it connects with juxtaposition and two resonators 13a and 13b are formed. Each resonators 13a and 13b contain the oscillating section 20, respectively. This oscillating section 20 comes to carry out the laminating of the dielectric thin film 14, the electrode thin film 16, the piezo electric crystal thin film 18, the electrode thin film 16, and the dielectric thin film 14 to this order on a substrate 12. At this example, the dielectric thin film 14 is SiO2. It is formed, and the electrode thin film 16 is formed with aluminum, and the piezo electric crystal thin film 18 is formed by ZnO. The thickness of each film is SiO2/aluminum/ZnO/aluminum/SiO2 =0.3/0.1/1.1/0.1/0.3 (unit: micrometer). in addition, the substrate 12 -- for example, Pyrex (trademark) glass, a quartz, GaAs, etc. -- you may form -- the dielectric thin film 14 -- SiN and aluminum 203 etc. -- you may form, and the piezo electric crystal thin film 18 may be formed by AIN, PZT, etc., and may form the electrode thin film 16 by Au, Ag, etc. [0023] The configuration of the electrode thin film 16 is formed in the shape of [which connoted the round shape of a radius r] a square. Die-length of one side 2r of this square is formed in 150 micrometers. Moreover, thickness t of the oscillating section in the opposite section of the electrode thin film 16 is formed in 1.9 micrometers. Therefore, the oscillating section 20 of this example fulfills the conditions of r>=20 t/n. The electrode thin film 16 is pulled out on the outside of the oscillating section 20. In addition, even when the configuration of the electrode thin film 16 is circular, it is good, and it may be made into the polygon

which connotes the round shape which fulfills above-mentioned conditions, such as six square shapes, eight square shapes, etc. which connote a round shape. Moreover, the conditions of above-mentioned r>=20 t/n must not necessarily be filled with this invention.

[0024] The resonance frequency of the piezo resonator 10 of this example is 2GHz. In this example, the resonance frequency of one resonator 13a and 4MHz of resonance frequency of resonator 13b of another side are shifted, and it is formed. Thus, as an approach of shifting resonance frequency, it is with one resonator 13a and resonator 13b of another side, and the method of changing the approach (vacuum evaporationo trimming) of vapor-depositing metals, such as Ag, the magnitude of the electrode thin film 16, and a configuration etc. is near the electrode thin film 16 opposite section from the approach of changing the thickness of the electrode thin film 16, and resonator 13 rear face. If the magnitude (area) and the configuration of the electrode thin film 16 are changed and a frequency is shifted, it can respond only by changing a pattern and it is not necessary to increase an electrode formation process. In addition, although the amount of gaps of resonance frequency is not restricted to 4MHz, in order that making another side into less than **0.5% of the amount of gaps to the resonance frequency of one resonator 13a may attain the purpose of this invention, it is desirable. In addition, this amount of gaps may be made less than **1.0% by this invention. If this amount of gaps is made about 1.0%, the resonance point and an antiresonance point will shift and a use band will spread. [0025] The piezo resonator 10 of this example is manufactured as follows. First, it is SiO2 as a dielectric thin film 14 with approaches, such as thermal oxidation, a spatter, and CVD, on a {100} Si substrate. Membranes are formed. aluminum is formed as a lower electrode thin film 16 by approaches, such as vacuum evaporationo and a spatter, on it. Furthermore, ZnO is formed as a piezo electric crystal thin film 18 on it. As it furthermore counters with the lower electrode thin film 16 on it, aluminum is formed as an up electrode thin film 16. Although polarization of the ZnO which constitutes the piezo electric crystal thin film 18 is

carried out in the thickness direction when using thickness longitudinal oscillation, and polarization of it is carried out in the direction which intersects perpendicularly with thickness when using thickness skid vibration, in this example, it polarized ZnO in the thickness direction and uses thickness longitudinal oscillation. Furthermore in the maximum upper layer, it is SiO2 as a dielectric thin film 14 with approaches, such as a spatter and CVD. Membranes are formed. In addition, the substrate 12 of the lower part of the electrode thin film 16 opposite section and its perimeter (oscillating section 20) is removed by approaches, such as anisotropic etching, RIE, laser beam machining, and sandblasting. Therefore, a substrate 12 has two openings and the two oscillating sections 20 and 20 will be formed on two openings. In addition, a crevice may be formed in a substrate 12 instead of such opening.

[0026] Drawing 3 is equipped with the electrode thin film 16 of the shape of a square whose die length of one side is 150 micrometers, and the laminated structure of the oscillating section 20 and the thickness of each class are graphs which show the impedance characteristic of the same independent resonator 13 as an above-mentioned thing. In this case, spurious vibration produced by much non-harmonizing higher modes between resonance-antiresonance is seen.

[0027] Drawing 4 is equipped with the electrode thin film of the one-side shape of a 230-micrometer square, and the laminated structure of the oscillating section 20 and the thickness of each class are graphs which show the impedance characteristic of the same independent resonator 13 as an above-mentioned thing. In this case, the effect of the spurious vibration between resonance-antiresonance decreases. However, it becomes difficult with the increment in electrode size to form [of the oscillating section] this piezo resonator, and the yield worsens rather than this example. Moreover, it deforms and is easy to damage the oscillating section.

[0028] It is the graph which shows the impedance characteristic of the piezo resonator 10 of this example which shows drawing 5 to drawing 1 to it. In the piezo resonator 10 of this example, the effect of the spurious vibration between

resonance-antiresonance becomes small compared with what was shown in drawing 3, and can acquire the same effectiveness as what was shown in drawing 4 so that drawing 5 may show. And since the magnitude of each oscillating section 20 of the resonators 13a and 13b connected to juxtaposition is smaller than what was shown in drawing 4, formation of the oscillating sections 20 and 20 becomes easy, and it is hard to carry out deformation and breakage. [0029] Drawing 6 is the graph shown in accordance with each impedance characteristic of the resonators 13a and 13b which constitute the piezo resonator 10 of this example. Although spurious vibration of a large number resulting from the non-harmonizing higher mode is between the resonance-antiresonance of each impedance characteristic, there are a part which is sharp under the effect of spurious vibration, and a part which is changing smoothly in the impedance curve between resonance-antiresonance. By what the resonance frequency of one resonator 13a and the resonance frequency of resonator 13b of another side are slightly shifted for (for example, less than **0.5%), the part which is sharp in the impedance curve of one resonator 13a is compounded with the smooth part of the impedance curve of resonator 13b of another side. Therefore, after composition, since it becomes small relatively compared with each property before the sharpening part under the effect of spurious ones compounding, the small piezo resonator 10 of the effect of spurious vibration can be obtained. Moreover, by connecting two or more resonators 13, adjustment of an impedance can be aimed at and the piezo resonator 10 which has a proper impedance can be obtained.

[0030] Drawing 7 is the top view showing other examples of the piezo resonator concerning this invention, and drawing 8 is the sectional view solution Fig. Drawing 9 is a graph which shows the property of the piezo resonator 10 of this example shown in drawing 7. Only the point that two resonators 13 and 13 on a substrate 12 were connected and formed in the serial is different from the example shown in drawing 1, and the other points of this piezo resonator 10 are the same. The same effectiveness as what was shown in drawing 1 also by the

piezo resonator 10 shown in drawing 7 can be acquired so that drawing 9 may show.

[0031] Drawing 10 and drawing 11 are the top views showing the example of further others of the piezo resonator concerning this invention, respectively. Drawing 12 is a sectional view solution Fig. in line XII-XII shown in drawing 10 or drawing 11. The piezo resonator 10 shown in drawing 10 forms two or more resonators 13 and 13 from which resonance frequency differs slightly on the same oscillating section 20 which carries out diaphram in common, and it is characterized by connecting those resonators 13 and 13 to juxtaposition.

Moreover, drawing 11 is the top view showing the example of further others of the piezo resonator concerning this invention. This piezo resonator 10 forms two or more resonators 13 and 13 from which resonance frequency differs slightly on the same oscillating section 20 which carries out diaphram in common, and it is characterized by connecting those resonators 13 and 13 to a serial. The effectiveness as **** that these piezo resonators 10 are also the same can be acquired.

[0032] Furthermore, as for the piezo resonator 10 of this example, the spacing d between the oscillating section 20 of one resonator 13a and the oscillating section 20 of resonator 13b of another side is formed in one half of the die length of the wavelength of an oscillatory wave. Property degradation of generating of the spurious response by vibration of two resonators 13a and 13b influencing each other by this etc. can be prevented. moreover, the tooth space minimum by setting spacing d to one half of oscillatory waves — juxtaposition — or series connection can be carried out and enlargement of a component can be prevented. In addition, spacing d should just be 1/2 or more [of an oscillatory wave].

[0033] Drawing 13 shows the relation between the ZnO thickness ratio (sum total thickness of ZnO and SiO2 in ZnO thickness / oscillating section), and a resonance frequency temperature coefficient (following, TCF:Temperature Coefficient of Frequency) about the fundamental wave of the piezo resonator 10

using the thickness longitudinal oscillation concerning this invention. It is SiO2 to the temperature coefficient of the elastic coefficient of ZnO being minus. Since an elastic modulus is plus, TCF can obtain 0 [10], i.e., the piezo resonator from which resonance frequency does not change to a temperature change, by combining both by the suitable ratio.

[0034] For example, in the piezoelectric transducer 10 of the example mentioned above, by adjusting the thickness of each class in the oscillating section 20, and making the thickness ratio of ZnO into 45%, TCF can be set to 0 as shown in drawing 13. The piezo resonator 10 and filter which have stable frequency characteristics to temperature by this are producible. The representative circuit schematic of the L type ladder filter 30 which combined the piezo resonator 10 concerning this invention is shown in drawing 1414. In the L type ladder filter 30 shown in drawing 14, although the piezo resonator by the side of each serial consists of parallel connection of two resonators, you may consist of series connection of two or more resonators. Moreover, the piezo resonator by the side of each juxtaposition may consist of two or more parallel connection or series connection of a resonator. Furthermore, the piezo resonator by the side of a serial and juxtaposition may both consist of two or more series connection or parallel connection of a resonator. Moreover, the piezo resonator by the side of juxtaposition may be replaced with a mere resonator.

[0035] Moreover, T mold and pi mold ladder filter may be constituted using the piezo resonator of this invention. Drawing 15 is the representative circuit schematic showing an example of T mold ladder filter concerning this invention. T mold ladder filter 40 shown in drawing 15 contains three piezo resonators 10-1, 10-2, and 10-3. As for three piezo-resonator 10-1-3, those ends of each other are connected. Moreover, the other end of one piezo resonator 10-1 is connected to the input edge IN, the other end of other one piezo resonator 10-3 is grounded, and the other end of the one remaining piezo resonator 10-2 is connected to an outgoing end OUT.

[0036] Drawing 16 is the representative circuit schematic showing other

examples of T mold ladder filter concerning this invention. At T mold ladder filter 40 shown in drawing 16, the piezo resonator 10-4 connected to the input edge IN among three piezo resonators 10-4, 10-5, and 10-6 consists of two resonators 13-1 connected to the serial, and 13-2 compared with T mold ladder filter 40 shown in drawing 15.

[0037] In addition, as a piezo resonator 10-4 shown in drawing 16, the piezo resonator 10 shown, for example in drawing 7 or drawing 11 is used. [0038] In T mold ladder filter 40 shown in drawing 16, the effectiveness that power-proof nature improves is done so compared with T mold ladder filter 40 shown in drawing 15. Namely, when the power of 2W is supplied to the input edge IN in T mold ladder filter 40 shown in drawing 15 R> 5, power distribution of the piezo resonator 10-1 connected to the input terminal IN is as large as about 1.0 W near 1.92GHz, as shown in the graph of drawing 17. When the power of 2W is supplied to the input edge IN in T mold ladder filter 40 shown in drawing 16 to it, two resonators 30-1 of a piezo resonator 10-4 and the power distribution of 30-2 which are connected to the input terminal IN at the serial are as small as about 0.5 W near 1.92GHz respectively, as shown in the graph of drawing 1818, and the graph of drawing 19. Therefore, in T mold ladder filter 40 shown in drawing 16, since the power impressed decreases compared with T mold ladder filter 40 shown in drawing 15, the effectiveness that power-proof nature improves is done so.

[0039] Drawing 20 is the block diagram showing an example of the duplexer concerning this invention. The duplexer 50 shown in drawing 20 contains the filter for transmitters, and the filter for receivers. Above-mentioned T mold ladder filter 40 is used for the filter for transmitters as a piezo-electric filter. Moreover, above-mentioned T mold ladder filter 40 is used also for the filter for receivers as a piezo-electric filter.

[0040] In addition, although two resonators 13 and 13 were formed on one substrate 12 in each above-mentioned example, many resonators 13 may be formed further and they may be connected to juxtaposition or a serial. Moreover,

the thing in which only one resonator 13 was formed on one substrate 12 is connected to a serial or juxtaposition with means, such as plurality and wire bonding, and it is good also as one piezo resonator 10. Moreover, the laminating of two or more pairs of electrode thin films 16 and 16 is carried out in the thickness direction on the same oscillating section 20, those electrode thin films 16 are connected to a serial or juxtaposition, and it is good also as a piezo resonator 10.

[0041]

[Effect of the Invention] According to this invention, manufacture is easy, and the piezo resonator which has spurious oscillating depressor effect equivalent to the resonator of the simple substance equipped with the more large-sized electrode by shifting resonance frequency slightly and connecting two or more resonators equipped with the comparatively small electrode with sufficient endurance to a serial or juxtaposition can be obtained. Moreover, an impedance can be adjusted, improving spurious characteristics by connecting to plurality, a serial, or juxtaposition the resonator which shifted resonance frequency slightly. That is, according to this invention, the effect of spurious vibration is very small, and can obtain a piezo resonator with a proper impedance. Furthermore, it is possible to set TCF to 0 by making mutually into a reverse sign the temperature coefficient of the elastic coefficient of the piezo electric crystal which constitutes the oscillating section, and an oscillating object, and combining this by the suitable thickness ratio. The piezo resonator which has the resonance frequency stabilized to the temperature change by this and by which spurious vibration was controlled can be obtained.

[Translation done.]

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the top view solution Fig. showing one example of the piezo resonator concerning this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the sectional view solution Fig. of a piezo resonator shown in drawing 1.

[Drawing 3] It is the graph which shows the impedance characteristic of an independent resonator equipped with the electrode thin film of the one-side shape of a 150-micrometer square.

[Drawing 4] It is the graph which shows the impedance characteristic of an independent resonator equipped with the electrode thin film of the one-side shape of a 230-micrometer square.

[Drawing 5] It is the graph which shows the impedance characteristic of the piezo resonator shown in drawing 1.

[Drawing 6] It is the graph shown in accordance with each impedance characteristic of two resonators formed on the substrate of the piezo resonator concerning this invention.

[Drawing 7] It is the top view solution Fig. showing other examples of the piezo resonator concerning this invention.

[Drawing 8] It is the sectional view solution Fig. of a piezo resonator shown in drawing 7.

[Drawing 9] It is the graph which shows the impedance characteristic of the piezo resonator shown in drawing 8 .

[Drawing 10] It is the top view showing the example of further others of the piezo

resonator concerning this invention.

[Drawing 11] It is the top view showing the example of further others of the piezo resonator concerning this invention.

[Drawing 12] It is a sectional view solution Fig. in line XII-XII shown in drawing 10 or drawing 11.

[Drawing 13] It is the graph which showed the relation of the ZnO thickness ratio and TCF about the fundamental wave of the piezo resonator concerning this invention.

[Drawing 14] It is the representative circuit schematic showing an example of the ladder mold filter which combined the piezo resonator concerning this invention.

[Drawing 15] It is the representative circuit schematic showing an example of T mold ladder filter concerning this invention.

[Drawing 16] It is the representative circuit schematic showing other examples of T mold ladder filter concerning this invention.

[Drawing 17] It is the graph which shows allocation of the power concerning the piezo resonator 10-1 connected to the input terminal IN of T mold ladder filter shown in drawing 15.

[Drawing 18] It is the graph which shows allocation of the power concerning the resonator 13-1 of the piezo resonator 10-4 connected to the input terminal IN of T mold ladder filter shown in drawing 16.

[Drawing 19] It is the graph which shows allocation of the power concerning the resonator 13-2 of the piezo resonator 10-4 connected to the input terminal IN of T mold ladder filter shown in drawing 16.

[Drawing 20] It is the block diagram showing an example of the duplexer concerning this invention.

[Description of Notations]

10 10-1-6 Piezo resonator

12 Substrate

13, 13-1, 13-2 Resonator

14 Dielectric Thin Film

- 16 Electrode Thin Film
- 18 Piezo Electric Crystal Thin Film
- 20 Oscillating Section
- 30 Filter
- 40 T Mold Ladder Filter
- 50 Duplexer

[Translation done.]

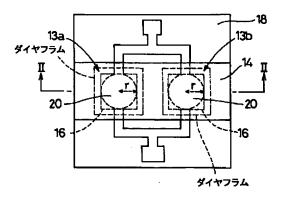
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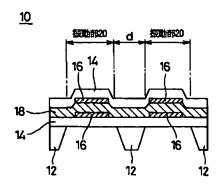
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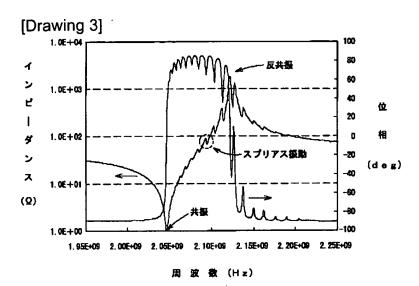
DRAWINGS

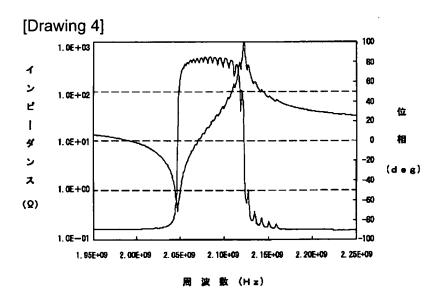
[Drawing 1] <u>10</u>



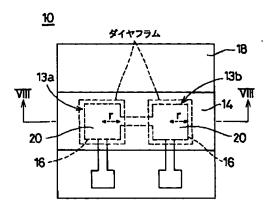
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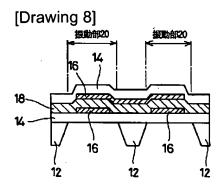


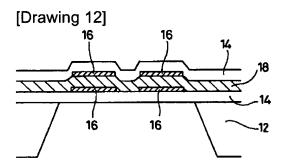




[Drawing 7]

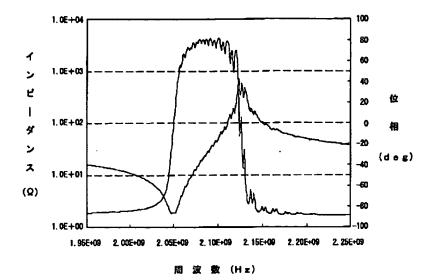


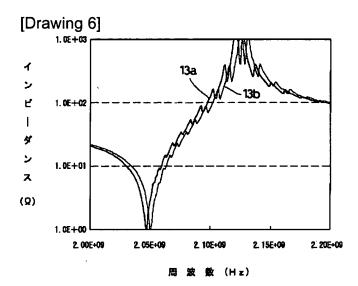




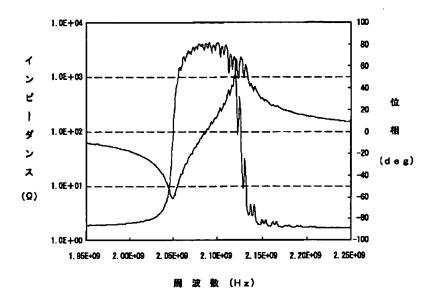
[Drawing 14]
30
10
10
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10

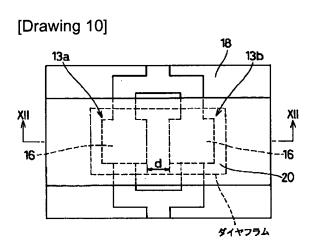
[Drawing 5]

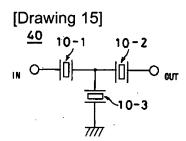




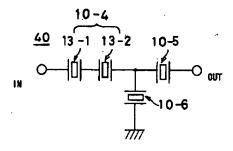
[Drawing 9]



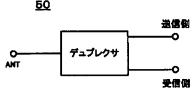




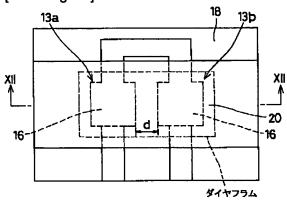
[Drawing 16]



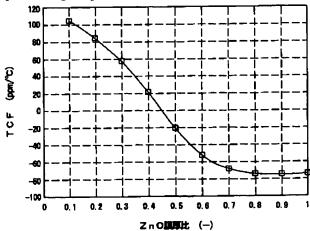




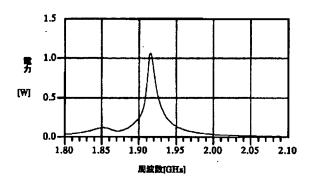


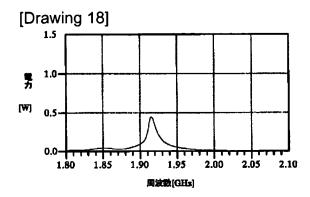


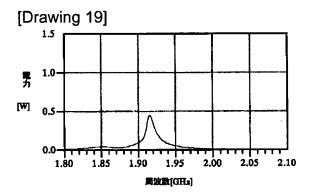




[Drawing 17]







[Translation done.]